

USAID/HAITI

FY 2002 ANNUAL REPORT

March 8, 2002

The attached results information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for Haiti and was assembled and analyzed by USAID/Haiti.

The Annual Report is a "pre-decisional" USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Rebekah Stutzman, AID/W and USAID/Haiti.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse
1611 N. Kent St., Suite 200
Arlington, Va. 22209-2111
Telephone: 704-351-4006 ext. 106
Fax: 704-351-4049
Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org
Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Please Note:

The attached RESULTS INFORMATION is from the FY 2002 Annual report, and was assembled and analyzed by the country or USAID operating unit identified on the cover page.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional” USAID document and does not reflect results stemming from formal USAID review(s) of this document.

Related document information can be obtained from:

USAID Development Experience Clearinghouse

1611 N. Kent Street, Suite 200

Arlington, VA 22209-2111

Telephone: 703/351-4006 Ext. 106

Fax: 703/351-4039

Email: docorder@dec.cdie.org

Internet: <http://www.dec.org>

Released on or after July 1, 2002

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART III: PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE.....	6
THE DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE	6
PROGRAM PERFORMANCE	7
521-001: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor	7
521-002: Environmental Degradation Slowed	8
521-003: Healthier Families of Desired Size	9
521-004: Increased Human Capacity	11
521-005: Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained	12
521-009: Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP)	13
PART IV: FY 2001 PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES AND RESULTS FRAMEWORKS.....	15
PART VII: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE.....	32

Part III: PERFORMANCE NARRATIVE

The Development Challenge

With a heavily eroded natural resource base, inadequate infrastructure, and ineffective public institutions, Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere. Despite recent improvements, infant mortality rates are the highest in the Hemisphere and malnutrition rates are also very high. Maternal mortality also is unacceptable. Illiteracy stands at 48%, and about 6 percent of urban dwellers are infected with Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS). With unemployment hovering at around 50%, some poorer Haitians take their chances on the high seas, hoping to secure a better life elsewhere. In 2001, over 6,000 were intercepted and repatriated. Immigration to the Dominican Republic also is very high and destabilizing.

The country's deteriorating economy is a serious constraint to progress. Both exports and imports dropped by around 3 percent in 2001, inflation stands at 16%, and the currency has lost 16% of its value relative to the U.S. dollar in the past year and 32% since 1999. The same period, gross domestic product (GDP) per capita fell by roughly 4 percent. Foreign direct investment was a paltry 0.1 percent of GDP in 2000, and net international reserves of the central bank now stand at less than \$100 million, barely enough to cover a month's imports. Exports to the United States, by far Haiti's largest trading partner, have also fallen off significantly.

Political instability has returned to Haiti with a vengeance over the past 18 months. Conditions that were already tenuous have deteriorated further since May 2000, when flawed local and parliamentary elections left opposition parties outraged and the international community alienated. Great effort has been undertaken by the Organization of American States (OAS) and the international community to mediate the conflict, but an accord remains elusive. In the meantime, the executive branch of the Haitian government has moved steadily to consolidate power at the expense of the judicial and legislative branches. Especially worrisome has been a sharp deterioration in the human rights situation, particularly since the government announced a policy of "zero tolerance" for those who break the law, a policy that often extends to people who simply oppose the current regime. Journalists and opposition leaders have been arrested, threatened, and in some instances killed. More than 20 journalists have gone into self-imposed exile, and there were two alleged coup attempts in the past year.

The international community has responded by either sharply reducing assistance programs or eliminating them altogether. The World Bank closed its office in Port-au-Prince during 2000, principally due to the government's failure to negotiate an agreement with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but also because of the ongoing political stalemate. About \$146 million in pending loans from the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) is being held up, principally as a result of the government's failure to meet loan conditions. On a per capita basis Haiti is among the least-indebted countries, yet it still has difficulty servicing its debt.

At the grassroots level, however, USAID can point to significant, tangible achievements, despite a 60% reduction in program funding since FY 1999. For example,

- With USAID assistance, 50,000 Haitians, overwhelmingly women, now have access to micro-credit;
- Child immunization rates in USAID-assisted areas are 63%, nearly double the national average;
- Childhood malnutrition rates in USAID-assisted areas fell from 32% to 22% between 1995 and 2000;

- The percentage of women nationwide seeking prenatal consultation rose from 68% in 1995 to 79% in 2000, and those delivering with the assistance of a trained health professional rose from 46% to 60%;
- The national contraceptive prevalence rate rose from 9 percent in 1995 to 15.4% in 2000, with substantial gains among rural and illiterate women (from 10% in 1995 to 22% in 2000); and
- Interactive radio instruction has resulted in significantly higher achievement scores in USAID project schools in comparison to non-project schools.
- A five-fold increase over last year in the number of organized policy dialogues between civil society and the government.

Program Performance

521-001: Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor

Although performance under this strategic objective has met or exceeded all targets, the overall economy has continued to deteriorate. Haiti's impoverished farmers have been hit especially hard by this situation, as well as by a sharp fall in world coffee prices. Farmers producing for the USAID-assisted specialty coffee program—including the *Haitian Bleu* and *Trade Fair* brands produced by the 30,000-member Federation of Native Coffee Producers (FACN)—were more fortunate, however, as their coffee continues to command good prices. The total value of all agricultural exports attributable to USAID's programs—an estimated US \$1.4 million—were double our target. Under the micro-enterprise support program, the number of outstanding loans increased by 75% during FY 2001, and two of the five key lending institutions receiving USAID-funded support have attained operational sustainability.

Achievements:

Environmentally Sustainable Agricultural Productivity: Principal outcomes of this program have been sustainable increases in both the export of selected cash crops and in the productivity for staple crops in targeted areas. To maximize impact, USAID targeted its efforts in some of the most strategic hillside production areas, benefiting about 250,000 farmers. Through a network of 80 organizations, these farmers produce quality agricultural commodities for both export and local markets while promoting the use of practices that are environmentally-sound. USAID has helped over 70 of these grassroots organizations develop direct commercial relationships with large-volume buyers, including exporters, thereby opening up new markets, reducing the role of intermediaries, and increasing revenues for small producers. New contracts for supplies of specialty coffee were recently negotiated by FACN with European and Japanese importers. In addition, by linking farmer organizations with exporters, farm gate prices for cacao have increased by 18%. The marketing contracts concluded by these grassroots organizations have generated nearly 6,500 seasonal jobs.

Haitian farmers generally farm the hillsides by hand, and produce a mix of crops for their own consumption as well as for the market, both domestic and foreign, through their associations. With USAID assistance, about 35,000 farmers produced eight crops for export (mango, coffee, taro, pumpkin, cacao, yam, genep, and miniature dried oranges), with sales in excess of \$1.4 million (vs. a target of \$1.2 million, an increase of over 60% from the previous year). Thousands of small farmers also managed large numbers of trees as harvestable crops, contributing greatly to their incomes and reducing the potential for further environmental degradation. These successes are due in large part to USAID-trained extension agents, whose numbers increased from 408 in 1993 to over 1,000 in 2001. These private extension workers, especially those involved in the grafting of trees, succeeded in selling their services to farmers outside the USAID-financed programs. Thanks to technical assistance provided to farmers under the Hillside Agriculture Program (HAP), cocoa quality improved greatly, with 0 percent rejection of beans in 2001 versus more than 30% the previous year.

Small and Micro-Entrepreneurs Empowered: Haiti's economy rests largely on the shoulders of its informal sector, which accounts for more than 80% of total non-farm employment of 1.2 million. USAID's work in building strong financial institutions to meet the credit demands of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) continues to surpass expectations. The number of loan agreements increased by 75% last year, well above the target of 25%. Also within the past year, two of the five key micro-finance institutions (MFIs) receiving USAID support were able to cover all operating expenses, and three more covered approximately 60% of such expenses. During FY 2001, USAID's emphasis started to shift from training in basic principles to their direct applications in real-life business situations. Many of our micro-finance partners need a guiding hand in either implementing a certain activity, or in putting in place a specific system or institutional structure. More assistance is being given to institutions to update their technology and communication capacities, and to expand to rural areas. Test-marketing of a health insurance program was launched, and other new product lines, such as savings and production loans, are being considered. By 2004, three MFIs should be financially sustainable, and four to five others should be operationally sustainable. Another fifteen credit and savings cooperatives will be operating profitably. USAID's micro-finance capitalization fund has been highly successful in leveraging commercial loans for key MFIs. In FY 2001, three commercial banks were actively lending to SMEs. By the end of FY 2002, this number is expected to grow to five.

The Aid to Artisans (ATA) program continued to build on past successes during FY 2001. The program developed long-term marketing opportunities with the San Diego Zoo, Eziba, the Lee Carter Company, Dwellings, Mark Phillips Collections, and Smith and Hawkins. As a result, export sales increased from about \$96,000 to \$110,000. Forty new product lines were created this fiscal year, bringing the total to 98. An e-commerce marketing network is also being developed to ensure the sustainability of the marketing linkages developed under the program. Participating in the program are over 60 artisan enterprises employing 1,500 artisans. As the availability of imported raw materials such as wood and lead-free paint proved to be a major constraint during FY 2001, ATA launched an initiative to import and market these materials more efficiently and cheaply to local artisans.

Also in FY 2001, a consortium of the Haitian Center for Free Enterprise and Democracy (CLED) with the Peru-based Institute for Liberty and Democracy (ILD) completed its analysis of informal micro-enterprises in Haiti, drafted pertinent laws, regulations and procedures for their formalization. The program then began consolidating this component into its earlier draft for the Formalization of Informal Real Property. Review and final modifications of the package, now called *Capitalization of the Assets of the Poor*, have begun between CLED/ILD and the GOH, with the objective of achieving a "parliament-ready" draft by mid-2002. CLED's Forum program also orchestrated two major conferences, one on Haitian competitiveness in the world economy and another on Haiti's integration into CARICOM, a very timely endeavor. CLED has since brought together a large cross-section of the private sector to launch a process of identification, debate and recommendations on issues for a policy reform white paper to be delivered to the GOH by the end of FY 2002.

521-002: Environmental Degradation Slowed

Performance under this strategic objective met established targets, but nationwide environmental degradation continues, in part due to the faltering economy. This program helps to improve natural resource management practices while increasing agricultural productivity and incomes and strengthening the capacity of local communities to plan and manage their natural resources. This is also true for the 100 kms² of the Belle Fontaine I sub-watershed, the only remaining watershed project in which USAID is involved.

Achievements:

Sustainable Natural Resources Management: The strong emphasis on using community labor to build rock contour barriers yielded significant, visible results. In the Belle-Fontaine I area, for example, 1,541 farmers in 32 groups built or repaired 7,641 linear meters of rock walls and 7,496 linear meters of hedgerows. The programs (including those in the agricultural sector) also helped many farmers build gully-plug ravine treatments to halt further erosion, create new "islands" of productive soil for perennial

crops, and reduce downstream erosion and runoff. Elephant grass vegetative barriers on sloping fields without rocks showed promise, especially when integrated into a diverse vegetative strip protected from livestock.

Forestry activities are well-integrated into the other elements of the project, including the conservation demonstration sites, the *lakou* agro-ecosystem, and the land use management plans. In FY 2001, this objective exceeded its target by 20%, planting or grafting over 600,000 trees. Over the three-year lifetime of the strategic objective, project participants have planted more than 1.4 million trees. Survival rates of out-planted forestry seedlings appear to be high, and demand from farmers continues to escalate. These plantings represent an excellent investment in stabilizing conservation structures, generating organic matter for soil fertility enhancement and, in 7-10 years, allowing a rational exploitation of wood resources.

The programs have established three types of forestry nurseries: high-production nurseries, community nurseries next to *impluvia* (water catchments), and *lakou*/home nurseries near cisterns. The nurseries produce appropriate species of local and imported high-yielding forest and fruit trees for local consumption and for extra income, as well as shrubs and grasses for use in soil conservation activities. Over 950,000 seedlings of high value forest species and about 10,000 of a specific, readily marketable orange variety will, within 4-10 years, generate significant additional revenue. While several of the large nurseries served their intended purpose in jump-starting massive tree production, the most viable scale for sustainable nursery production remains in the family-managed *lakou*.

Changes to the SO: SO 521-002 will continue to be an important aspect of any development vision for Haiti. However, the significant reduction in USAID/Haiti's budget for FY 2002 and FY 2003 means that it must drop watershed management as it can no longer support rehabilitating the major watershed above Port-au-Prince. Likewise, unless there is support through the Global Development Alliance for a Haitian/Dominican Artibonite Watershed Management Program, USAID cannot expand into the Artibonite watershed. In short, the USAID environment program must now be circumscribed to natural resources management as it directly supports the Mission's objective of increasing agricultural productivity. Therefore, USAID will eliminate the environment SO and, to the extent feasible, integrate environment components of SO 521-002 into the economic growth SO that directly contribute to the sustainability of the increased agricultural income of Haiti's hillside farmers. In order to conform to bureaucratic requirements, the environment SO will be left as part of the strategic framework until all obligated funds are expended.

521-003: Healthier Families of Desired Size

All of the mission's targets for the health sector were met during FY 2001. Nationwide, progress in the health arena has been greatly hindered by the failing economy; just maintaining health statistics at their present levels is significant accomplishment. FY 2001 also saw approval of a new, five-year, \$100 million P.L. 480 Title II program aimed at reducing community and household-level food insecurity. At the same time, the early implementation of the program has been slow. The new food assistance program provides significant increases in resources to improve the nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women, infants 6-24 months old and other vulnerable groups. Also, agreements and plans were negotiated with the Ministry of Health (MOH) to expand nationwide availability of priority reproductive and child health services. These plans will enable more effective use of USAID funded private sector and non-governmental (NGO) partner organizations to facilitate improved coordination and expanded delivery of priority services through both public and private sector service sites. USAID quadrupled its assistance to HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis and related infectious disease prevention and control efforts, which are a core component of this effort.

While national levels of chronic infant malnutrition have declined significantly--from 32% in 1995 to 22% in 2001 (DHS 2000)--rates remain alarmingly high in mountainous and other remote areas adversely affected by deteriorating economic conditions. While total immunization coverage levels remain among the lowest in the region (34%, DHS 2000), specific national vaccination campaign efforts against outbreaks of measles and polio were highly successful in Haiti during FY 2001. Slow but steady

increases are being recorded in the use of modern family planning methods, and significant if localized progress has been made in acceptance of natural family planning. Also, agreements have been reached to launch field trials of new protocols to improve ease of childbirth, particularly home-based deliveries.

Achievements:

Child Health: The percentage of infants suffering from chronic or severe malnutrition declined significantly over the 1995–2000 period covered by the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), from 32% to 22% in the case of chronic malnutrition and from 8 percent to 5 percent for the severe type. Recognizing that these rates may mask significantly higher levels in certain areas, Title II program sponsors have programmed almost 70% of the resources available for the first year of the program to support nutrition and related MCH services. Also during FY 2001, in conjunction with these and other key partner organizations, USAID worked with the Haitian Ministry of Health (MOH) to review and revise its national nutrition strategy and strengthen surveillance and reporting systems.

In a related area, the MOH mounted a national vaccination campaign to respond to an ongoing outbreak of measles and assure containment of one of the first confirmed outbreaks of polio in the Western Hemisphere in more than a decade. The campaign focused only on measles and polio and was highly successful, with 95% of all children under 10 years of age immunized against polio and 98% of children in the target area immunized against measles. As a result, there have been no further cases of polio or measles reported or confirmed since July 2001. Also, the number of institutions participating in USAID's Health Systems 2004 project that now routinely provide vaccination services has grown from 15 to 23, increasing the number of children fully vaccinated by 24% and the total population covered from 1.5 million to over 2 million. Analysis of these data indicate that overall vaccination coverage levels in some HS 2004 areas range as high as 80-95%.

Reproductive Health: Continued progress was achieved in increasing the availability and use of quality reproductive health services. Plans have been developed and negotiated with the MOH to establish 20 departmental reference centers. These centers, one public and one private in each department, will provide a full package of clinical family planning methods and counseling services, HIV/AIDS voluntary counseling and testing, emergency obstetric care, and diagnosis and treatment of TB and sexually transmitted infections. Initial training has begun in these centers infection prevention and clinical aspects of reproductive health. Most important, however, has been the dramatic increase in the degree of commitment and involvement of officials at the highest levels of government and in the private sector in HIV/AIDS prevention and control efforts. The May 2001 launch ceremonies for the preparation of the new National HIV/AIDS 2002-2007 Strategic Plan were presided over by President Aristide. The First Lady was then designated to lead the Haitian delegation at the UNGASS session on AIDS in June, and has continued to coordinate follow-on planning and implementation activities culminating with the release of the draft national plan in December 2001. These efforts are a small but important part of the heightened leadership role the GOH has taken in advancing both the discussion and development of operational programs to combat HIV/AIDS. The Mission is now also putting increased emphasis on responsible sexual behavior in its health messages, particularly delayed initiation of sexual activity by youth.

Changes to the Strategic Objective: A new intermediate result (IR) to be achieved has been added to measure the reduction in the transmission of selected infectious diseases, primarily HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis. This change reflects a significant increase in support to activities in the prevention, treatment and care of these two diseases. Two IRs that dealt with women's empowerment and increased attention to adolescent health have been eliminated and these two programmatic goals have been incorporated as overarching themes of all the IRs. The two IRs to track the increase in reproductive health and child health services and community activities have not been changed and continue to reflect the principal areas of activity under this strategic objective.

521-004: Increased Human Capacity

The Increased Human Capacity program met its overall objectives for the year. While primary school students in USAID-supported cluster schools continued to outperform those in control schools, there was no overall increase in student performance during the past school year. The project met some targets, exceeded a few and failed to meet others. Nation-wide, primary school pass rates have been declining significantly over the past several years, an explanation for which is still not clear.

Through the Education 2004 project (ED 2004), this strategic objective seeks to improve the quality of educational services provided to school children and address the physical, social, and educational needs of orphans and other at-risk children. Since its inception in 1997 the program has trained about 4,000 public and private teachers and administrators, provided radio education in math and Creole reading, and provided institutional strengthening to NGO implementing partners and parent-teacher organizations. The establishment of working school and community networks that transcend religious and social divisions is the overarching achievement of this strategic objective.

Achievements:

Educational Quality: The Ministry of National Education has not yet released results from the Grade 6 national school-leaving examination (Certificat d'Etudes Primaires, CEP) for this past school year. However, we have established that the CEP pass rate for the Department of the West (Capital: Port-au-Prince) is about 42%, and it is likely that pass rates for the other regions are similar. In this case, the national result will be the lowest CEP pass rate since 1998, when it was 64%. In 2001, the CEP pass rate for ED 2004 schools was 63%, with boys outperforming girls by about 6 percentage points. The pass rates for Grades 3 and 4 in ED 2004 schools are the most direct measures of IR 1.

In 2001 the 3rd grade pass rates were 71% for both boys and girls. The comparable figures for the 4th grade were 70% for both boys and girls, representing a slight decline from 2000, when the average for both sexes were 73% (3rd grade) and 74% (4th grade). 2001 data on academic achievement in math and Creole reading (based on interactive radio instruction) are consistent with comparable data gathered in 2000. These data are collected from examinations given to 2nd and 3rd graders in ED 2004 and a set of control schools at the start and completion of each school year. Among 3rd graders, there was little difference (2 points) in math performance between students receiving the full package of ED 2004 services and those receiving only radio instruction. While ED 2004 3rd graders did better than their cohorts in control schools, the difference was not great (2 points). Results are comparable in Creole reading. Among 2nd graders, results are more dramatic: ED 2004 2nd graders outperformed their control school cohorts by 8 points in math and 3 points in Creole reading.

Community Mobilization: In 2001 there was significant improvement in parental involvement among ED 2004 schools, as measured by the number of schools with active parent-teacher associations (PTAs). About 93% of ED 2004 schools now have either a democratically elected PTA (66%) or a management committee that includes parents and performs the functions of a PTA. The 2001 data on the number of school projects are not comparable to those of 2000. Due to a substantial increase in the number of PTAs requesting assistance for school improvement projects, ED 2004 staff were compelled to establish more systematic review procedures to screen project proposals. The procedures now include several assessment visits by ED 2004 staff to verify and advise on the feasibility of proposed projects. The revised procedures did slow the process for approving small projects, though it has not discouraged PTAs from applying. In 2001 about 75% of ED 2004 schools with PTAs that had applied for assistance were able to initiate small projects ranging from building latrines to adding one or two classrooms to a school. Of about 300 requests received, close to 250 were approved, and close to 150 were either completed or are near completion. A similar lack of comparability characterizes the data on school licensing, due to changes in license application procedures and directives of the Ministry of National Education. Many schools are unclear about how the procedures work, and some school directors believe that a formal

authorization remains a legally sufficient basis for functioning. Thus, 2001 data show that among ED 2004 schools that have no license (182 schools), 20% have initiated the application process under the new Ministry directives.

At-Risk Children: During FY 2001 USAID continued supporting approximately 108 orphanages housing 9,793 children with food, medical care, and supplies provided under the Title II Program. USAID ended its support to a national orphanage society (Chambre de l'Enfance Nécessiteuse Haïtienne, CENH) in favor of an approach that benefits at-risk children more directly. Funds were instead channeled to Management Sciences for Health, the U.S. contractor responsible for implementing USAID's health objective in Haiti. MSH is presently examining alternative approaches to more directly improve the lives of at-risk children, and we expect that some of the funds will be used to fund orphans infected with HIV. Additionally, CRS receives resources from the Mission for orphanage support from Title II food. The Mission is also discussing with CRS the possibility of programming some of these funds to support their activities as well.

521-005: Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance Attained

Although this program met its planned targets for the year--a fairly remarkable achievement given the unplanned budget reductions--it cannot be said that democracy advanced in Haiti during FY 2001. Failure to address the gross irregularities of the May 2000 local and parliamentary elections has resulted in severe political tension and a growing culture of impunity and institutionalized lawlessness. At root is the issue of power sharing, a concept that, despite the best efforts of USAID and other international actors, has yet to take root in Haiti. Against this adversity, a nominally free but increasingly badgered press and active civil society continue to emerge, the latter aided largely by USAID. Pro-reform organizations representing labor, the commercial sector, human rights and the legal community, as well as the media, women's federations, and development cooperatives are forming coalitions to resist the government's autocratic behavior and advance democratic reforms. Despite increased intimidation and security risks, civil society organizations continue to demand that their voices be heard.

Achievements:

Civil Society: The program continues to promote the growth and influence of civil society. It is through our program that citizens across the country are involved in advocacy efforts to demand respect for their rights and provision of services from the government. One significant example of their growing influence is the outcry from civil society organizations around the country that detected fraud in the May 2000 elections. It is the USAID-supported domestic election observation network (CNO), and the Civil Society Initiative that emerged from the CNO, along with other civic leaders who have insisted the fraud be addressed and have prevented the government from moving unchecked toward full authoritarian rule. The CNO has evolved from a loose coalition of 40 organizations observing elections for the first time to a founding member of the legally-constituted Latin American and Caribbean Observation Network.

Another indicator of the engagement of civil society with government is the number of issues where organized dialogue between the two was conducted. This number increased five-fold in FY 2001, from 56 to 270. The bulk of the increase is due to an upsurge in politically-charged events such as the unresolved political impasse, increases in human rights abuses, and flagrant government corruption, which have prompted a sustained outcry from civil society.

One quantitative indicator measuring target civil society organizations' capacity to advocate for policy change held fairly constant, but this is because new organizations were brought into the program, and their lower learning curve reduced the overall average of all groups measured. USAID's attempts to develop broad-based coalitions that reach to the grass roots has encouraged the participation of organizations that are starting from a fairly fundamental level of advocacy capacity and, therefore, need more time to develop advanced skills. In addition, the peri-urban and rural locations of many of these grass roots organizations leave them more vulnerable to repressive reactions from the state for their advocacy actions. This introduces an element of fear that can impede their capacity development.

Targeted organizations did, however, show an impressive 7 percent increase in their formulation of positions on issues by consulting their members.

During FY 2001, USAID and its partners trained nearly 11,000 people in almost 1,000 organizations with membership exceeding 200,000 people spread throughout the country. Women comprised over a third of these training participants. In addition to politically active organizations, PTAs and environmental associations were trained. This training resulted in over 500 attempts by civil society organizations to engage government to advocate their interests or defend their rights. Well over one-third of these attempts were successful in leveraging assistance, resources, or services from the government for projects such as electricity, potable water, roads and schools. In addition, citizens who had been arbitrarily arrested were released, conflicts were quelled, and permits for peaceful demonstrations were issued by GOH in response to the petitions of USAID-supported organizations.

The civil society program is having a broad, self-sustaining spread effect. To date nearly 100 initiative committees representing about a quarter of the population have been formed. These democratically-run entities are typically composed of four or five trained organizations plus local elected leaders who plan and execute community projects on a routine basis, relying for the most part on state or community resources rather than assistance from international donors. They play a potent role on the local scene, confronting issues head-on and engaging local and national leaders directly. In nearly every community where USAID has been active, local government personnel have received training alongside the members of civil society organizations, so each has a better understanding of the role of the other in their democracy. The training has also helped to significantly reduce the level of suspicion between these groups and local elected leaders, which appears to have greatly reduced the number of conflicts and misunderstandings.

Changes to SO: During FY 2002-2003 USAID will step up its support for political parties, the independent media, and civil society coalitions that seek to reinforce the rule of law. The overall number of civil society organizations to be trained, however, will decline from 1,000 to 200.

521-009: Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP)

Designed to help selected rural communities in the Southeast, South, and West Departments become more resilient in the face of recurring disasters, the Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP) met or exceeded all of its targets. Twenty-two rural communities have improved their ability to cope with the economic effects of disasters and reduced their vulnerability to recurring natural disasters. These communities received an integrated package aimed at raising agricultural productivity and revenues, rebuilding infrastructure, protecting small watersheds, and providing training and public awareness on disaster mitigation, preparedness and response. HGRP not only brought the communities the assistance they needed to return to pre-disaster conditions but also to "build back better" and strengthen their capacity to reduce the impacts of future disasters.

Achievements:

Agricultural Productivity: The greatest accomplishment under this component is the increased use of improved, commercial quality bean, corn, and sorghum seeds. According to a household survey conducted in October 2001, the use of these seeds among households in HGRP-assisted communities increased from a baseline of 1 percent to 19%. Farmers have reported healthier plants and higher production from improved seeds. HGRP produced 708 metric tons (MT) of commercial quality seeds out of a cumulative target of 715 MT. (The difference of 7 MT is due to the occurrence of the drought one season and of flooding the next.) Because of the timing of the planting seasons in Haiti, of the total seed production only 463 MT were distributed to farmers by December 2001. An estimated 41,000 families received these seeds, mainly in the West, South, and Southeast Departments. The remaining 272 MT of seeds were transferred to the local NGO implementing the program in order to continue seed production and distribution after the end of the program. This local NGO was an active partner under HGRP and received institutional support and technical assistance to develop its capacity to produce and distribute seeds.

Research carried out in conjunction with the seed production resulted in two new seed varieties of beans being introduced to Haiti. In trials, these varieties, which are both drought- and disease-resistant, have out-produced commercial seeds currently being produced and distributed in Haiti. Finally, 20 farmer volunteers from the United States shared their expertise in aquaculture, coffee production, corn grit processing, and vegetable and garlic production with individual farmers, community groups and farmers associations in ten locations. Overall, 1,888 farmers directly benefited from this two-year exchange program, which resulted in small, yet significant, successes such as better rabbit cages, improved beehives, or a switch to a more profitable crop.

Infrastructure Rehabilitation: Two farm to market roads totaling 22.5 km, seven irrigation systems enabling irrigation of over 3,090 hectares of land, ten potable water systems benefiting approximately 33,750 people, and 25 schools benefiting some 7,500 students (an average of 300 per school) were rehabilitated. The school rehabilitation program generated so much interest among private U.S. companies conducting business in Haiti that they contributed \$45,000 to repair four additional schools. The U.S. private sector is showing a growing interest in the rehabilitation of schools in Haiti. The social and economic benefits of the rehabilitated infrastructure include being able to farm irrigated land during the dry season; get produce to market during the rainy season; hold classes in safe, dry schools; transport patients more quickly to health facilities; and have access to safe drinking water. The program raised awareness of the need to maintain the repaired infrastructure, especially in the communities that benefited from improved roads. In the Thomazeau area, communities have begun collecting tolls from users to pay for maintenance of their newly passable road.

Soil and Water Conservation/Ravine Protection: Over 1,000 hectares of land and 85 kilometers of ravines were protected with improved soil and water conservation structures. Though not measurable under the short timeframe of this program, it is anticipated that these structures will reduce rainwater runoff and potential localized impacts from flooding over the longer term. The types of soil and water conservation structures installed on the hillsides have resulted in increased agricultural productivity in other USAID/Haiti programs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture will implement a study in Haiti in FY 2002 to monitor the impacts of these structures.

Disaster Mitigation and Preparedness: More than 5,000 people were trained in disaster preparedness and mitigation. Seven volunteers from Florida came to Haiti to help with training at the local level and help refine a National Disaster Response Plan. Twenty-two disaster mitigation and preparedness committees were established. These committees have developed disaster action plans for their communities and are formally linked to the national civil protection directorate through departmental committees. Not only are these committees established but, according to a household survey conducted in October 2001, 50% of the respondents were aware of the committees and 25% were aware of the contents of the disaster plan. In those communities where HGRP was implemented, 89% of the participants in the household survey were able to name at least one action that can reduce the effects of a natural disaster; 33% were able to name three or more. People in these communities now know that they can at least partially resist the whims of nature, and will take appropriate actions both before and recovery steps after a disastrous event. Building on the success of this program, USAID has funded a follow-on award for technical assistance to the local committees through the beginning of the 2002 hurricane season.

Part IV: FY 2001 PERFORMANCE DATA TABLES AND RESULTS FRAMEWORKS

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures

December 3, 2001

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives					
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A	Data not yet collected
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners)				Data not yet collected
	b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?				Data not yet collected
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?				Data not yet collected
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.					
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met X	Not Met	SO1 is contributing to economic growth in Haiti through its agricultural and micro-finance programs. More specific information is provided in items 5 and 6.
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	Export sales grew 30% for Haitian coffee and 13% for cacao. 40 new handicraft product lines developed and 6 export contracts negotiated. Data is from the Hillside Agricultural Project (HAP) and are collected on an annual basis.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged					
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	Improved bean (staple food in Haiti) seed developed with yields increasing by 30%. Data is from HAP and Hurricane Georges Recovery Program (HGRP) and is collected annually.
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable					
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	Outstanding loans increased 40%, well above the target of 25%. 2 of the 5 USAID-supported key micro-finance institutions covered all operating expenses, and 3 other covered 60%. FINNET project data.

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	Data are based on available samples
9	a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total 300,000 300,000	Gender breakdown not available
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	Over 250,000 farmers have adopted natural resources management practices. More than 600,000 trees planted in FY01.
11	a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)				Cumulative total HGRP (1103) ASSET (2075) PLUS/HAP (50,000) PL480 Title III (580) Cumulative total maintaining NRM practices HGRP (1103) ASSET (2075) PLUS/HAP (50,000) PL480 Title III (580)
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met	ESF The GOH 2002-2006 HIV/AIDS Strategy Plan has been prepared and USAID strategy revised to accommodate a four-fold increase in HIV/AIDS funding.
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF National level contraceptive prevalence among all women 15-49 now stands at 15.4 (DHS) and new departmental reference centers will increase availability of clinical contraceptive methods.
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF A national vaccination campaign completed and all children under 10 years old vaccinated against polio and 95% of children under 5 against measles. (PAHO Report)

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
15	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF	79% of pregnant women receiving pre-natal care and 24% receiving assistance at delivery. (DHS published in June 2001).
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries						
16	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	ESF	Plans developped and underway to establish VCT reference centers (20) in each of the 10 health departments and over 12 million condoms sold in CY 01.
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
17	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	ESF	Mission conducted a TB Assessment which resulted at the end of FY 01 in the development of the action plans for the implementation of DOTS Tuberculosis strategy in all the health departments.
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance						
18	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed X	Met	Not Met		The number of organized policy dialogues between civil society and the GOH increased from 56 in FY 00 to 270 in FY 01.
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened						
19	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		No resources were dedicated to this IR in FY 01.
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged						
20	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		Consolidation of a nation-wide domestic election monitoring organization.
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted						
21	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		Civil society organizations capacity to advocate held constant despite deterioration of macro-political indicators.
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged						
22	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		500 attempts by USAID-trained organizations to influence GOH. Over 40% had a positive response and received services and resources from the GOH.
USAID Objective 5: Conflict						
23	Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		Don't track data but conflict prevention and mitigation is part of all the Democracy training (11,000 people in FY 01).

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
24	Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25	Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total N/A		Unknown. USAID does not track this data.
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters						
26	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A		Immediate response to disaster under the Hurricane Georges Recovery program. Data are from a one-time report submitted by the Regional Initiative Advisor based in Cap-Haitien.
27	Number of beneficiaries	3,000 families				

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors	
Child Survival Report						
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies						
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	22		ESF	DHS Survey published in June 2001	
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality						
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male 42.6	Female 43.1	Total 42.9	ESF	DHS Survey published in June 2001
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male 37.3	Female 44.4	Total 40.7	ESF	DHS Survey published in June 2001
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male 30.7	Female 32.3	Total 31.6	ESF	DHS Survey published in June 2001
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	8		ESF	The confirmed cases are from August 2000 to July 2001.	
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth						
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	24		ESF	DHS Survey published in June 2001	
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance						
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	N/A		N/A		
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	N/A		N/A		
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	All 10 departments		ESF	Mission conducted a TB Assessment which resulted at the end of FY 01 in the development of action plans for the implementation of DOTS Tuberculosis strategy in all the health departments.	
HIV/AIDS Report						

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
9	a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)	12,421,057		ESF	PSI annual report for calendar year 2001.
	b. Total condom sales (2002 target)	14.000.000		ESF	
10	a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total 20,698	Reported results are for HS-2004 network of 35 NGOs.
	b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)			N/A	
11	Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	N/A		N/A	The program is in its planning phase.
12	a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total 153,856	FY 01 reported results are for USAID-supported CARE program for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) in the Grand-Anse.
	b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)			212,776	The program will expand to two more UCS in the next fiscal year.
13	a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total 82	FY 01 reported results are for USAID-supported CARE program for People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA) in the Grand-Anse.
	b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)			187	The program will expand to two more UCS in the next fiscal year.
14	a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)	Male	Female	Total N/A	
	b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)			N/A	

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

Strategic Objective 521-001

Sustainable Increased Income for the Poor

SO Indicators

To be developed

*Intermediate
Results (IR)*

**IR1
Increased
Environmentally-
Sustainable
Agricultural
Productivity**

**IR2
Small and Micro-
Entrepreneurs
Economically
Empowered**

**IR3
Civil Societies/ Farmer
Groups Strengthened**

IR Indicators

To be developed

Strategic Objective 521-003

Healthier Families of Desired Size

SO Indicators

To be developed

Intermediate Results (IR)

IR3.1
Increased use of quality
child survival (CS) services

IR3.2
Increased use
of quality reproductive
health (RH) services

IR3.3
Reduced transmission of selected
infectious diseases

IR Indicators

To be developed

Sub-IRs

IR3.1.1
Improved health reinforcing/care seeking
behaviors at the household and community
level

IR3.2.1
Improved quality and effectiveness of
reproductive health education and
behavior change communication

IR3.3.1
Effective HIV/AIDS prevention-to-care
strategies adopted and implemented

IR3.1.2
Expanded availability of the minimum
package of priority services with increased
coverage of selected interventions

IR3.2.2
Increased availability of family planning,
related counseling and referral services

IR3.3.2
Expanded availability and use of the
syndromic management approach to STIs

IR3.1.3
More effective interventions to decrease
malnutrition incidence in targeted populations

IR3.2.3
Improved quality of clinical
reproductive health services

IR3.3.3
Improved detection and management
of TB cases

IR3.1.4
Improved performance of core management
and support systems for the delivery of
priority services

IR3.2.4
Improved policy environment of the
provision of family planning and
reproductive health services

IR3.3.4
Strengthened disease surveillance systems
and related laboratory and diagnostic
infrastructure

Sub-IR Indicators

To be developed

Strategic Objective 521-004

Increased Human Capacity

SO Indicator

Percentage of school children
completing primary school

*Intermediate
Results (IR)*

**IR4
Improved Quality of
Primary Education**

IR Indicators

Pass rate
for grade 3

Pass rate
for grade 4

Sub-IRs

**IR4.1
Better Instruction and Learning
in Primary School**

**IR4.2
Better Community Support
to Primary Schools**

**IR4.3
Improved Policy Framework for
Private-Public Sector
Collaboration**

*Sub-IR
Indicators*

- Annual percentage increase of Grade 3 average score in Math
- Annual percentage increase of Grade 3 average score in Creole reading

- Percentage of USAID-supported schools with active group/PTAs
- Average attendance by students in USAID-supported schools

- Percentage of USAID-supported schools that are licensed or have begun the licensing process

Strategic Objective 521-005

Genuinely Inclusive Democratic Governance

SO Indicators

- Increased acceptance of elections results by electoral players
- # of examples of policy issues on which civil society organizations and national public institutions carry on an organized dialogue
- Ministry of Justice makes progress toward judicial reform

Intermediate Results (IR)

IR5.1
Civil Society Organizations positively influence policies

IR5.2
Elections are more credible

IR5.3
More responsive governance by elected officials

IR5.4
People increasingly treated according to the Rule of Law

IR Indicators

- Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) progress in developing their institutional capacity to advocate for policy change

- Percent of active political parties that publicize concrete platforms

- Targeted Haitian Civil Society Organizations progress in their capacity to implement domestic elections monitoring

- Temporary or Permanent Election Board (CEP) progresses in performance

- # of targeted communes providing services determined in consultation with representatives of local citizens and civil society organizations

- # of times Parliament exercises oversight over the Executive

- % of appeals, from targeted jurisdictions, which are upheld in higher courts

- % of indigent pretrial detainees in targeted jurisdictions who are represented by Legal Counsel

- Effectiveness of Haitian Human Rights Organizations

Hurricane Georges Recovery

Indicator

**Number of communities
more resilient to natural
disasters**

Results / Areas of Intervention

**Life-Threatening
Conditions Mitigated**

**Capacity for
Agricultural
production Improved**

**Damaged
Infrastructure
Restored**

**Environmental
Impact of future
natural disasters
reduced**

**Local capacity to
mitigate and prepare
for natural disasters
increased**

Indicators

-# of people provided with food
-# of people benefiting from improved disease surveillance

-ORE institutional capacity strengthened to produce seeds
-Volume of improved seeds distributed
-Volume of basic seeds in reserve

-# of schools repaired
-# of kms of road rehabilitated
-# of hectares of land under rehabilitated irrigation system
-# of kms of pipes of potable water systems repaired
-# of kms of irrigation canal repaired
-# of potable water systems repaired

-# of hectares of land under improved soil and water conservation management practices
-# of local environment protection initiatives executed

-% of households with increased awareness of disaster mitigation and preparedness
-# of participants in disaster mitigation and preparedness seminars
-# of community organizations whose members have participated in disaster mitigation and preparedness seminars

Part VII: ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Component One: Notional Plan

SO	Activity	Type of review	Anticipated Determination	Submission Timeframe
SO1	ASSET Program: *Hillside Agriculture Project (HAP)	Amendment to IEE: LAC-IEE-01-31 to allow procurement of Deccosol 125	Negative Determination with mitigation measures and best management practices.	February 2002
SO3	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
SO4	Schools Rehabilitation Program	Amendment to IEE: LAC-IEE-96-38	Negative Determination with mitigation measures and best management practices	N/A as program is still in design stage.
SO5	NONE	N/A	N/A	N/A
SpO9		N/A	N/A	N/A

Component Two: Compliance with Environmental Requirements

All activities are in compliance with previously approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs) and environmental requirements except the HS-2004 project under the Health and Family Planning Results Package (SO3). Environmental Monitoring field trips performed in February and March 2001 by Mission Environment Officer (MEO) to review compliance with, and the appropriateness of, the conditions and mitigation measures put forth in IEE and Threshold Decision (IEE# LAC-IEE-00-05) indicated serious cases of non-compliance. The weaknesses identified in the handling of medical waste materials included inappropriate labeling of the waste containers at the facilities, no training to lower-level personnel within the clinics, burial and burning sites not fenced or not appropriately positioned, non-availability of thick household gloves in the health facilities, inappropriate incineration practices, and lack of controls on the ultimate destination of medical wastes generated within the clinics. The MEO's report of March 31, 2001 (copy submitted to LAC/BEO) recommended seven corrective measures that the program had to undertake to bring the handling of medical waste into compliance.

Steps are being taken by the Operating Unit (SO3) along with the prime contractor MSH to implement these recommendations and remedy the weaknesses. Mission does not anticipate requesting any assistance from AID/W at this time for the HS-2004 Program. USAID/Haiti may request assistance for the Hillside Agriculture Program, however, under which the prime contractor (DAI) intends to use Deccosol 125 to treat tuber cuttings (Malanga and Yam). This assistance will consist of providing the MEO specific documentation on this chemical in order for the MEO to complete the amendment to the IEE.